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which he wrote (page 4): "Sociology aims at nothing less than the transfer of ethics from the domain of speculative philosophy to the domain of objective science." The book is essentially a plea for an objective scientific ethics—for a sociology which is an objective scientific ethics.

Ethical theory, according to Dr. Hayes, who is professor of Sociology at the University of Illinois and now president of the American Sociological Society, has passed through the "three stages of progress" of Comte's famous classification. It first had its theological stage, in which the moral law was regarded as the voice of God in the soul of man. Then followed the metaphysical period, with the concept of moral law as an abstraction emanating from the "Ding an Sich." Finally, it is in process of entering the "scientific" stage, in which rightness and goodness of conduct will be determined by scientific study of the realities of life, wherein the values of life will be determined objectively.

It is a thought-provoking book. Sociologists who have emphasized the pure rather than the applied side of their subject will find their practice sharply challenged. Historical ethics is reminded of its a priori assumptions and preoccupations with an abstract individualism. Theologians and moralists, alarmed by the deterministic implications of social science, are reassured, such implications being reconciled in their traditional views. Although the book is marred by a deal of repetition, obviously the result of intermittent effort scattered over a number of years, it is a searching but optimistic analysis that will repay careful perusal.

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BARKER, J. ELLIS: *Modern Germany, Her Political and Economic Problems*. Pp. vii, 496. Price, \$6.00. E. P. Dutton & Co., 1921.

This is the sixth edition "entirely rewritten and very greatly enlarged." The writer is a widely known and very able authority, whose writings in the leading British journals have attracted wide attention. In this edition he had condensed

much that appeared in earlier editions and included seven new chapters.

LIPPINCOTT, ISAAC: *Economic Development of the United States*. Pp. xvi, 691. Price, \$3.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1921.

One of the greatest needs of American students has been for a suitable economic history of the United States. Perhaps time is necessary for the scholars of any country to produce such a work because of all that is involved. At any rate, for that reason or for some other, there has been a dearth of satisfactory studies. Even the monographic literature has been comparatively meager.

Professor Lippincott has taken a great step in advance in his treatment. As he observes in the introduction, he has not limited himself to a mere record of industrial progress, but has endeavored to bring together causes and results. After an introductory section on factors in economic development, the treatment is by periods through 1914 with a concluding chapter on the war period from 1914 to 1920. Emphasis is well distributed over the different periods and a common defect of such studies—over-emphasis on the earlier years—seems to have been avoided. The distribution of space between different phases of development may, however, be more open to criticism. For the period from 1860 to 1914 only two chapters are given to the extractive industries and two to agriculture, a total of 89 pages, while to manufactures and commerce are given eight chapters or 220 pages. We are still nearly fifty per cent a rural population. This fact and the acute problems presented by our rural conditions would seem to warrant a different emphasis.

The volume is the best study yet available, both for private reading and for the classroom, and will doubtless find a wide use.

BOWMAN, ISAIAH, Ph. D. *The New World*. Pp. vii, 632. Price, \$6.00. New York: World Book Company, 1921.

The past few months have been months of intensive education of the American people in affairs international. The conclusion

of the World War with its remaking of maps and its reordering of industries and of markets has made this world a very small one. This book gives a wealth of world facts each citizen should have at his disposal.

The book is a geography replete with maps reliable and up to date; but it is more than a geography. The book is a history in that the important epochs in the historical, industrial, social and racial developments of each of the countries are noted; but it is more than a history: It is a treatise of world-wide industry in that it gives the location and output of coal mines, and iron mines and other natural resources; it locates the world's industries, it outlines the world's waterways, pictures the world's routes for trade, and gives the industrial backbone of every nation. And yet it is more than a book on industry. It is also replete with matters political in their development and social in their origin. And yet it is something more than a source book on the leading social and industrial facts of the nations of the earth. The book is a mine of information as broad as human life itself and this information is concisely put and is accurate in its scholarship. Only one in close touch with the extensive sources of the American Geographical Society, and in close touch with all the information open to government officials preparatory to the many recent world conferences, could have had access to the diversified sources from which the knowledge in this volume has come.

The book discusses the problems of imperial Britain, the political and colonial aims of France, Belgium as the crossroads of Europe, the Italian situation, the democratic drift in Spain, Portugal's colonial policies, transportation and industrial problems of Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries and Holland, the problems of the

German people, the national existence of Austria, the new Hungary, the domain of the Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavia and the Adriatic, the new frontiers of Rumania, the mountaineers of Albania, the reunited Greek lands, the borderlands of Poland, the development of Lithuania, land tenure and trade outlets in Esthonia and Latvia, the geographical setting and the problems of Finland, the ethnic groups of the Russian Empire with the background of the Russian disorder, Constantinople as a European thoroughfare, the Jewish homeland—Palestine, Anatolia—the last remnant of the Turkish Empire, the Transcaucasian peoples, the interests of Persia in their relation to British industry, the unsettled land of the Nomad in inner Asia, the raw materials in the Far East and their control, the expansion of Japan toward the mainland of Asia, the conflict of Chinese and Japanese interests, the Pacific realm and Australia, the past and present status of colonies, the European powers in Africa, boundary disputes in Latin America and the relations between Latin America and the United States.

Such a recital of the contents of the book gives some idea as to its value as a reference book at these times. Not the least valuable part of the book is its carefully prepared bibliography covering each of the points mentioned above and many, many others. In an Appendix is given a list of dates and names of principal treaties and agreements from 1814 to 1920. In addition to the maps are many choice illustrations reflecting the natural and industrial activities of many of the leading countries of the world. The book is a credit not only to the author but to American scholarship in general.

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